

REMARKS

Claims 1-12 are currently pending in the Application. Independent claim 1 is amended to clarify features recited thereby.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as anticipated by Thompson et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,961,602. This rejection is traversed.

Thompson et al. (U.S. 5,961,602) does not clearly describe a system configuration comprising a device called a server and a device called a client. The Reference does not disclose or suggest whether the device called the server indicates the Web server or the device indicates a server which relays the client and the Web server of the like as a whole.

Even if it is assumed that Thompson discloses a relay server, it is not described how a "list of favorites," which Thompson appears to disclose in the client device (Thompson, Col 2, lines 50 to 54), is synchronized between the server and the client.

For this reason, it is possible that the client device gains access to each Web server on ULRs designated in the "list of favorites" to acquire data, which are cached inside the client and the cached conditions are displayed on the screen of the client device. Namely, a server such as CACHE URL ADDRESS STORAGE SERVER (109) according to the present invention is not described or suggested in Thompson. That is, in Thompson, the client device retrieves the Web servers and executes negotiations with the Web servers on-line to acquire the data.

In addition, Thompson merely describes "as seen in Fig. 4, each "favorite" Web site is associated with server URL queue 235" (Thompson, Col. 8, lines 4-5). No

technical methods of the association are clarified. Therefore, the configuration and processes of the system as a whole are unclear, and for example, it is unclear whether caching is executed by the server or the client.

On the other hand, FIG 1 of the present invention clearly shows the relation between ACCESS SERVER (107) and CLIENT (101) (line 26 on P7 to line 3 on P8). In this regard, CACHE SERVER is to acquire the data from each WEB server, and it is also described that the SERVER acquires the data on the basis of the URL address of CACHE ADDRESS STORAGE SERVER (lines 4-8 on p. 8).

In addition, Thompson consistently shows the cache inside the client. Therefore, since the negotiation going with the data acquisition from the Web server is executed between the client and the Web server, it is clear that the line is connected while the cache gains access to the WEB server.

On the contrary, since the CACHE server gains access to the Web server in the present invention, it is clearly indicated that the client cuts off the line until the required Web data are all arranged.

As stated above, Thompson does not have any liaison with a device such as a relay server to acquire the Web data and can basically perform the same actions as in the present invention with only the configuration and function of the client.

However, the present invention can release the occupation of the line by separating the client from the server from which the Web data are acquired and by issuing a request to CACHE URL ADDRESS STORAGE SERVER to acquire the data of the Web server to cut off the line during acquiring the information of a plurality of

Web servers. On the other hand, since the Reference 1 cannot release the line, it differs in this regard from present invention.

Moreover, since Thompson's Cache enables the acquired Web data to be read even if the client is off-line, it has a different function from that of the cache server according to the present invention.

As a related matter, it appears that a cache provided in a Web proxy server generally means a function where many clients gain access to the cache and data of the Web server temporarily stored in the cache are delivered to clients without connecting to the Web server requested from clients.

On the contrary, the present invention is different from the Reference in that the access to the Web server is separated from a client by passing the address list of Web servers from which information is acquired to CACHE URL ADDRESS STORAGE SERVER to give the data acquisition control of each Web server to CACHE URL ADDRESS STORAGE SERVER.

Claims 2, 4, 5, 10 and 11 depend from independent claim 1, claim 8 depends from independent claim 7. Therefore, claims 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11 are patentably distinguishable over the prior art for at least the reasons that claims 1 and 7, respectively, are patentably distinguishable over the prior art.

Claims 3, 6, 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as obvious from Thompson and Chang et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,292,825. This rejection is traversed.

Claims 3, 6 and 12 depend from independent Claim 1. Claim 9 depends from independent claim 7. Therefore, Claims 3, 6, 9 and 12 incorporate the recitations of claims 1 and 7. Claims 1 and 7 require that a URL list of Web servers from which data are acquired is transmitted from a client to CACHE URL ADDRESS STORAGE SERVER and, that after the CACHE server has completed the acquisition of the data, the CACHE server notifies the client of the acquisition to be the client pick up the data.

Chang describes that an event is notified by push using an event/notification channel to get CONSUMER to pull the data. Chang does not disclose or suggest the above-described features. Therefore, Chang does not remedy the deficiencies of Thompson as they relate to Applicant's claimed invention.

For at least the reasons set forth in the foregoing discussion, Applicant believes that the Application is now allowable and respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider the rejections and allow the Application. Should the Examiner have any questions regarding this Amendment or the Application generally, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,


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